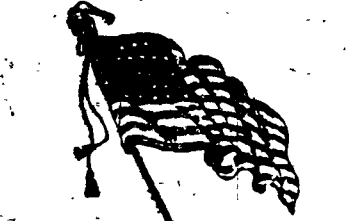


The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!



The Union of lakes—the union of lands—
The Union of States—no word so dear;
The Union of hearts—the union of hands—
And the Flag of our Union forever!

M. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1862.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL.

ION. ISAAC SLENNER,

OF UNION COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL.

COL. JAMES P. BARR,

OF PITTSBURGH.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The Democratic Standing Committee of Adams county will meet at the house of

CHARLES WILK, in Gettysburg, on Saturday,

the 19th day of July inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M., for

the purpose of fixing days for the holding of

the Delegate Elections and the County Convention,

and transacting such other business as

may be deemed necessary. Every member is

urged to be present.

JACOB BRINKERHOFF, Chairman.

The following persons compose the

Committee:

Gettysburg—J. Brinkerhoff, H. J. Stahl.

Cumberland—Francis Brown.

Shippensburg—Philip Donohue.

Tyrone—Jacob C. Pickett.

Reading—Thomas N. Dickens.

Hamilton—John Dellone.

Orford—Henry J. Kuhn.

Hersick—Frederick Wolf.

Hersick—Samuel Brown.

Conowingo—Samuel G. Sauerger, Jr.

Union—Daniel Geiselman.

German—Dr. E. F. Shorb.

Montgomery—J. E. Smith.

Mountjoy—Henry Bittler.

Frederick—Andrew White.

Hamilton—Abraham Krite, of

Hamilton—J. W. McCongill.

Hamilton—Dr. Wm. C. Stem.

Hamilton—Wm. Overberger.

Hamilton—Jesse Dull.

Hamilton—Carson C. Moore.

Lattimore—Michael Stambaugh.

DRAFTING.

On Wednesday a bill was brought

forward in the Senate authorizing the

President to call out the militia, &c.—a measure,

in fact, for drafting in each State sufficient

numbers of men for service in the war.

Mr. Grimes offered an amendment that

there should be no "exemption on account

of color or lineage." Mr. Baughman thought

this an attempt to elevate the miserable

negro. Mr. Carlisle contended that as negroes

were not held as militia by the Constitu-

tion, Congress had no right to make

them militia. He thought the scheme

only to degrade the white man to the

level of the negro and elevate the negro.

Mr. Sherman, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Fessenden

vehemently advocated the plan of placing

negroes in the army. Mr. Davis opposed

the measure as so lengthy, declaring that

he considered it a degrading admission that

the white men of this country were not

able to fight their own battles without the

co-operation of the negroes. He said this

thing would be resisted to the last extremity

by his people.

Now from what springs the apathy in the

Northern States, that drafting must be re-

sorted to? The answer is easy. Abolition-

ism in Congress, among some of our Gen-

erals, and in the press, has endeavored to

divert the war from the solemnly declared

intention of Congress and the President

when it broke out. The present Congress

has done nothing to foster or encourage

the Union men of the South. On the con-

trary, some of their proceedings have been

calculated, and in some notable instances

intended, to kill off all Union feeling in

the rebel States, and at the same time cause

discontent and division in our army, and in

the minds of many of the Northern people.

The six hundred thousand men who rush-

ed into the service of their country, went

there to restore the Union by putting

down rebellion. They did not enlist for

three years to risk their lives and future

for the purpose of fighting the battles of

political Abolitionism.

The discussion of the bill was contin-

ued on Thursday, and an amendment

adopted authorizing the President to re-

ceive persons of African descent into the

service. Debate continued on Friday.

We will wage a big battle that Mc-

Pherson gets the Republican nomination for

Congress, and Duffield, of Fulton, for the

Senate—and that the latter, selected vote

for McClure for the United States Senate.

McConahy and Farnsworth might well

see their breath and ink. The firm of Mc-

Clure and McPherson will prove too much

for them.

A majority of the Republican mem-

bers of Congress held a meeting last week

and resolved to issue an address. They still

stick to "party."

The notorious freebooting Abolition-

ist, Jennings, of Kansas, has been mustered

out of the service. If a number more were

out of the cause of the Union would be ben-

efited.

Dawes, in Congress, the other

day said: "I took four horse contracts,

each for one thousand horses, to settle the

political feuds of the Republicans of Penn-

sylvania, and every one of the contracts

cost the Government \$100,000—\$400,000 in

all."

Gen. Bernside has joined Gen. Mc-

Clellan's army last week.

President Lincoln visited Gen. Mc-

Clellan's army last week.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania in Council!

We lay before our readers this morning

the proceedings of the Democratic State

Convention, held at Harrisburg, on the 4th

of July. The Convention was composed of

the most reliable and respectable material,

and its doings were characterized by har-

mony and good feeling. Never before did

we witness a public assembly controlled by

more unselfish patriotism. The cause of

the whole country actuated all. The

rivalry between the several candidates for

nomination was a generous rivalry, exempt

from the slightest tinge of personal bitter-

ness. The sole aim of the delegates, re-

marks the *Patriot*, appeared to be that

of securing the very best candidates

and erecting a platform upon which the

whole conservative people of the State

could cordially stand. In both these endeavors

they succeeded in coming up to public

expectation. The ticket and the platform

give universal satisfaction. Rarely in the

history of any political organization have

the conclusions of a Convention been re-

ceived with so large a degree of enthusiasm;

and the delegates departed from Harrisburg

with the highest hopes for the future of the

country and the unanimous determination

to spare no exertions to secure the triumph

of constitutional principles at the October

election as the last hope of a distracted

and bleeding nation.

For Auditor General, ISAAC SLENNER,

of Union county, was nominated on the 6th

ballot. The nomination was ratified by the

unanimous voice of the Convention, and

the rival candidates were among the first to

congratulate Mr. Slenner upon his success.

ISAAC SLENNER resides at New Berlin, Union

county. He is a lawyer by profession, and

enjoys a large practice in his own and

neighboring counties. He has a most en-

joyable reputation for business capacity and

strict integrity. He is a man of mature

years, and would make a most capable, care-

ful and efficient Auditor General. His life

has been mainly devoted to the pursuit of

his profession, having mingled little in

public life. In the year 1841 he was elected

to the State Senate for the term of four

years, and occupied his seat until 1848,

during one of the most eventful periods of

our State history. Last fall he was the

Democratic candidate for President Judge

in the strong Republican district composed

of the counties of Union, Snyder and Mifflin,

and such was the confidence of the people

who knew his worth in his capacity and

integrity that he was only defeated by a

score of votes, and that through misunder-

standing as to the place of voting in one

township. We are assured that the personal

esteem in which he is held at home will

again be manifested at the October election.

We congratulate the conservative citizens

of Pennsylvania upon the opportunity af-

forded them of electing a man like Mr.

Slenner, and the Democratic party upon

their fortunate selection.

Jas. P. Barr, of Allegheny, was nominated

for Surveyor General upon the second bal-

lot, the candidate being conceded to the

West after the nomination of an Eastern

man for Auditor General. Mr. Barr has

been for many years the editor of the *Pitts-*

burgh Post, the Democratic organ of Western

Pennsylvania, and the only daily Demo-

cratic newspaper in the State beside the

Patriot and Union. He is a hard-working,

reliable and consistent Democrat, who, in

his important sphere, has rendered most

valuable service to the Democratic party

and constitutional principles. Doing battle

in one of the darkest sections of the State,

surrounded by overwhelming hosts of the

enemy, his faith has never wavered and his

courage in behalf of the right never flagged.

We record his nomination with peculiar

pleasure, and expect to hear a good report

from the West on the second Tuesday of

October next.

The resolutions speak for themselves.

When reported to the Convention by the

committee they were received with the

most unbounded enthusiasm. Cheer after

cheer from members of the Convention and

the crowded galleries ratified each resolu-

tion as it was read. They fully met public

expectation and constitute a platform of

principles acceptable to the conservative,

Union-loving masses without respect to

party names. The Constitution as it is—

in all its vigor. The Union as it was.

Cordial support of the Government in all

constitutional measures for the vigorous

prosecution of the war for the Constitution

and the Union. Opposition to unnecessary,

illegal and unconstitutional measures.

Opposition to the treacherous schemes of

the Abolitionists, tending to the ultimate

separation of the free and slave States.

Opposition to the corrupt practices of the

party in power, whereby the public money

by millions has been squandered upon par-

tizan favorites; and opposition to negro

equality and expending the money pro-

duced by taxation, and so much needed for

the support of the Government, in liberating

and pampering worthless negroes. These

are some of the main features of the Demo-

cratic platform, upon which the country

must stand in order to maintain the

Constitution and prevent the ultimate sepa-

ration of the slave from the free States.

Democrats! Conservatives! of Pennsylv-

ania, the political campaign against the

Abolition enemies of the Government, no

less important than the military campaign

against its secession enemies, has opened

most auspiciously. The Convention has

given us a good ticket and a stable plat-

form. Let us devote our energies from

this time until the day of election to the

regeneration of our noble old State. Let

us set Pennsylvania right before the coun-

try. Let her pronounce in October next

for the Constitution as it is—the Union as

it was, and peace and prosperity may once

more dawn upon our unhappy country.

David Todd, who was elected Governor

of Ohio last fall by a so-called "Union

party," now finds himself without a party—

his supporters turning out Abolitionists. So

in Pennsylvania, so in this country. The

self-styled "Union party" of last year is to-

day Abolition. The trick may be tried

again, but the eyes of the people have been

opened. The nigger has been pulled out

of the wood pile!

The premium on gold in New York

has advanced to 10 per cent.—on silver to

9 per cent. This is caused by the demand

for export. In that city, store-keepers, res-

taurant-keepers, &c., are putting out their

own notes, varying from 5 cents up to \$1,000.

OUR PLATFORM.

The plain, open and patriotic platform

of the Pennsylvania Democracy, adopted

at our last State Convention, is noticed in

yesterday's *Pittsburgh Gazette*, but that

paper quotes but three of the resolutions

composing it, and upon these it remarks

as follows:

They evince an intolerance of the Anti-

Slavery feeling of their Northern fellow-

citizens, verging on the Satanic, while

they cannot hide their traitorous sym-

WAR NEWS.

A WEEK OF BATTLES.

THE RESULT.

Though accomplished at an immense sacrifice of life and property, it is plain that General McClellan's movement has been a grand success. He has changed his front and source of supply. By the former he has rendered entirely useless a series of rebel earthworks built at an immense expense and securing an impregnable position. By the latter he has released thirty thousand troops from the duty of guarding his railroad connection with White House, a body of men never useful in the siege of Richmond, but who now can be employed with great effect in every operation against the enemy. His present position is a strong one. While the Confederates are in a right; the James river, aided by the gunboats, on the left. The distance between cannot be more than eight miles. He is rapidly advancing up the Peninsula, being today beyond Turkey. He is within twenty-five miles of the rebel capital.

The result of our immediate operations against the enemy has also been most flattering. No one can conceive of the immense slaughter we have made in their ranks in the constant battles from Friday, June 27, to Friday, the 4th of July. Our course was to fight the enemy all day and retreat at night. Thousands of them were killed and captured. Every one of our battles was a Federal victory. The Confederates were driven up in front of our cannon. The second urged the first upon the sea of flame and smoke at the point of the bayonet, but it was of no avail. We were ordered to tell the tale in either line, and the third and fourth, defying all the curses of their officers, thinking only of the misery they wished to avoid, broke and fled, and left up masters of the field. The rebel shot, cannon ball, and round shot fell constantly in our ranks for a week. It almost sickens me to write it, but Napoleon never caused more blood to flow than has streamed from the rebel army during this great retreat.

But the saddest story is the one which tells our own losses. Millions of property were destroyed. Forty pieces of artillery, broken, of course, fell into the enemy's hands. These losses, however, have been more than made up by the capture of the enemy's property. We have captured a great number of their guns, and a great number of their men. We have captured a great number of their guns, and a great number of their men.

General Exchange of Prisoners. A Washington paper states that the government has agreed upon a general exchange of prisoners of war, and that arrangements will specify the ratio for the sending South of the prisoners now held on the seaboard. All the prisoners confined at New York were taken on board a steamer on Friday.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. CURTIN. HARRISBURG, July 4.—The following proclamation was issued by the Governor to-day: "I, CURTIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby proclaim to the people of this Commonwealth, that the day of the 4th of July, 1862, shall be observed as a day of public mourning, and that the people of this Commonwealth shall be exhorted to observe the same as such."

THE CALL FOR TROOPS. HARRISBURG, July 4.—The following proclamation was issued by the Governor to-day: "I, CURTIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby call upon the people of this Commonwealth, that they shall be prepared to furnish the Commonwealth with a sufficient number of troops to defend the same against any invasion or attack by the enemy."

THE REBELS' LOSS THIRTY THOUSAND. The Richmond papers of yesterday, in detailing the occurrences of the past few days, acknowledge the loss of 30,000 men, though they claim a victory.

THE REPORT OF THE DEATH OF "STONEWALL" JACKSON. It is now upon the left bank of the "Chickahominy," between that river and the James.

FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY. A BRILLIANT SKIRMISH ON THE LEFT WING! One Thousand Rebel Prisoners and Three Batteries Captured!

Fortress Monroe, July 5.—Fresh troops arrived here from Washington yesterday, and went up the James river in the evening. Four small steamers, with four barges in tow, arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday, laden with artillerymen, horses, &c., and were doubtless bound up the river.

A skirmish took place yesterday morning near our left wing, which resulted in the defeat of the rebels. We took 1,000 prisoners, and three small batteries, and our cavalry following them up till they passed beyond White O.K.

For the last two days the rebels have shown little disposition to fight, and yesterday relinquished the ground and batteries almost without resistance.

ADDRESS OF GENERAL McCLELLAN TO HIS ARMY ON THE 4th OF JULY. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, July 4th, 1862.

SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC: Your achievements of the last few days have illustrated the valor and endurance of the American soldier. Attacked by superior force and without hope of reinforcements, you have succeeded in driving the enemy from his position, and in capturing his guns and batteries.

Upon your march you have been assailed day after day with desperate fury by men of the same race and nation, skillfully massed and led.

Under every disadvantage of numbers, and necessity of position, also, you have in every conflict beaten back your foes with enormous slaughter.

Your conduct ranks you among the celebrated armies of history. No one can doubt that each of you may always with pride say, "I belonged to the army of the Potomac."

You have reached this new base complete in organization and unimpaired in spirit. The enemy has no intention that each of you may always with pride say, "I belonged to the army of the Potomac."

Your Government is strengthening you with the resources of a great people. On this our nation's birthday we declare to our foes, who are rebelling against the best interests of mankind, that this army shall enter the capital of the so-called Confederacy, that our National Constitution shall prevail, and that the Union, which can alone insure internal peace and external security to each State, must and shall be preserved, cost what it may in time, treasure, or blood.

Major-General Commanding.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

Loss in the Recent Battles Before Richmond.

WASHINGTON, July 11th.—The accounts brought by the Presidential party from the headquarters of the army, or by the Potomac, give a cheering view of the condition of affairs in that vicinity. It is represented that the entire loss on our part in the recent battles does not exceed, in killed, wounded and missing, 15,000 men. Stragglers are constantly coming in. The enemy's loss, there is no doubt, was exceedingly large.

The War in Kentucky.

NASHVILLE, July 10.—Four companies of the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry were surprised and taken to pieces this morning at Tompkinsville, by Stearns' Cavalry, 1,500 strong. Col. Williams, Major Jordan and Brown are reported killed, and our wounded are reported to be in the hands of the enemy. The intention of destroying the bridge. Some of the railroad track has been torn up.

Later accounts state that it is not certain that Col. Williams is killed. Louisville, July 11th.—One thousand and one hundred and thirty men of the Kentucky Cavalry, together with three pieces of artillery, under the command of the notorious John Morgan, are at Glasgow, Barren county, Ky. They sent a reconnoitering party within three miles of Louisville yesterday. It is supposed that they intend to burn bridges and commit other depredations.

"This is the same party which recently attacked a detachment of the ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry at Tompkinsville. Not only were the Kentucky Cavalry killed, and the reports of great losses there are false. Morgan has issued a proclamation calling upon Kentuckians to rise against the government."

No injury has yet been done to the Louisville and Nashville railroad, but cars will not be run till Monday next.

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Major-General Commanding.

SECESSIONISTS.

In these days of political profligacy and corruption, all true Democrats and conservative men have to encounter the vilest personal abuse, and hence the Abolitionists have adopted the plan of calling every such man a "Secessionist." If an individual prefers an honorable peace to war and bloodshed, he is called a Secessionist. If he is opposed to placing the negro on an equality with the white man, he is called a Secessionist. If he points to the robbery of millions upon millions from the public treasury, he is called a Secessionist. If he expresses himself in favor of the war being prosecuted to restore the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is, he is called a Secessionist. If he favors the Constitutional right of free speech and a free press, he is called a Secessionist. In short, let him do or say what he may, and no matter how loyal he is to the country, unless he swears fealty to the Abolitionist Republican party, and follows in the footsteps of Thaddeus Stevens, Simon Cameron, Wendell Phillips, Owen Lovejoy, old Hon. Wade, Joshua R. Giddings, etc., he is called a Secessionist and threatened with mob law and imprisonment.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

"NO PARTY."

The Albany Argus will say that when the Republicans desire to recruit their ranks at the polls they raise the cry of "no party." But after election, the "no party" principle is forgotten, and the order goes forth, "Put none but Republicans on guard."

Gen. McDowell is preparing for publication a vindication of himself, in which he will prove that it was against his remonstrance that he was withheld from co-operating with Gen. McClellan, and that he desired to advance from Fredericksburg to aid in the attack upon Richmond, and that it was not his fault he did not.

THE MARKETS. GETTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST. Flour, 50 to 55; Rye Flour, 25 to 30; White Wheat, 90 to 100; Red Wheat, 80 to 90; Oats, 30 to 35; Corn, 20 to 25; Barley, 15 to 20; Potatoes, 10 to 15; Apples, 5 to 10; Peaches, 10 to 15; Strawberries, 10 to 15; Butter, 15 to 20; Eggs, 10 to 15; Hides, 10 to 15; Tallow, 10 to 15; Lard, 10 to 15; Soap, 10 to 15; Candles, 10 to 15; Sugar, 10 to 15; Coffee, 10 to 15; Tea, 10 to 15; Spices, 10 to 15; Herbs, 10 to 15; Fruits, 10 to 15; Vegetables, 10 to 15; Meats, 10 to 15; Fish, 10 to 15; Game, 10 to 15; Poultry, 10 to 15; Swine, 10 to 15; Cattle, 10 to 15; Horses, 10 to 15; Mules, 10 to 15; Donkeys, 10 to 15; Sheep, 10 to 15; Goats, 10 to 15; Pigs, 10 to 15; Rabbits, 10 to 15; Birds, 10 to 15; Insects, 10 to 15; Reptiles, 10 to 15; Fish, 10 to 15; Game, 10 to 15; Poultry, 10 to 15; Swine, 10 to 15; Cattle, 10 to 15; Horses, 10 to 15; Mules, 10 to 15; Donkeys, 10 to 15; Sheep, 10 to 15; Goats, 10 to 15; Pigs, 10 to 15; Rabbits, 10 to 15; Birds, 10 to 15; Insects, 10 to 15; Reptiles, 10 to 15; 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Advertisement page from the New York Evening Post, dated November 12, 1862. The page is divided into several columns containing various advertisements and public notices. Key sections include: 'All Sorts' (miscellaneous goods), 'Lancaster Book Bindery' (book binding services), 'New Firm' (grocery and provisions), 'Town Property' (real estate), 'ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE' (rheumatism treatment), 'DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH' (oral hygiene), 'DURING the past year we have introduced' (medical products), 'Something New' (jewelry and watches), 'Canon & Adair's' (jewelry), 'NEW MARBLE WORKS' (stone carving), 'Something New! BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATED MAP' (maps), 'DR. WM. B. HURD'S TOOTH POWDER' (tooth powder), 'DR. WM. B. HURD'S TOOTHACHE DROPS' (toothache relief), 'NEURALGIA PLASTERS' (pain relief), 'The Union' (real estate), 'Great Attraction' (circus), 'Lost and Found' (lost items), 'Piano Tuning' (piano services), 'Frames' (picture frames), 'Albums' (photo albums), 'Bastress & Peters' (clothing), 'Queensware' (china), 'Domestic' (household goods), 'Large Photographs' (portraits), 'The Waste of War' (political commentary), 'Is This War?' (political commentary), 'The Union' (real estate), 'Great Attraction' (circus), 'Lost and Found' (lost items), 'Piano Tuning' (piano services), 'Frames' (picture frames), 'Albums' (photo albums), 'Bastress & Peters' (clothing), 'Queensware' (china), 'Domestic' (household goods), 'Large Photographs' (portraits).